POLITICS AND LEGISLATION.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE PERSIDENCY—
THE TREASURY AND BLACK FRIDAY—WORK OF COMMITTEES.

THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent at Washington believes that the recent events in Maine have advanced Senator Blame's prospects as a candidate for the Presidency. Ex-Secretary Boutwell explains the connection of General Grant and the Treasury Department with the transactions of Black Friday. It is discovered that the Democrata hope to make campaign capital out of the integration of the Presidency of the Pension of Grant and that the party can be united on some other candidate, then it is our duty to drop Grant, and that the party can be united on some other candidate, then it is our duty to drop Grant, un matter how strong our personal preference for him may be."

There is one feature of the Presidential canvass in the Republican party, as far as it has made progress, deserving notice, and that is an absence of vindictive bitterness of feeling between the advocates of rival candidates. I have no doubt that the Democrats hope to make campaign capital out of the investigation of the Pension Office.

SENATOR BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.

HIS GROWING POPULARITY-EFFECT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE MAINE CONSPIRACY-THE STRONG MAN CRY LOSING EFFECT-THE STRENGTH OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The collapse of the Maine conspiracy has brought Senator Blame to the front as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, in a manner that is very gratifying to his friends and adherents in Washington, while its effect upon the third-term movement, if it has had any effect at all, has been just the opposite of that which was predicted. If it was one of the objects of the Fusionists of Maine, or of those who furnished the brains and the money that were necessary in order to put the bogus concern on its feet, to steal the electoral vote of Mame this year, and thus, by depriving Senator Blaine of the support of his own State, to make his candidacy impossible and dispose in advance of one of the most formidable, it not the most formidable, candidate which the Republicans have, the movement has been a boomerang. It has given Mr. Blaine an opportunity to display some of those qualities which, more than almost any others, are essential for a brilliant and successful administration of National affairs.

The Senator from Maine has sometimes been looked upon, even by friends, as a bold, dashing, impetuous leader, who carried his points by the momentum of his sudden and unexpected blows, and he has not always been given credit for marked executive ability, or for the power of sustaining a long contest in which prudence and patient labor were qualities needed. It is true that when he was so savagely attacked by the Democrats in 1876 Mr. Blaine adopted what might be called "cavalry tactics." He swooped down upon Ben Hill, Proctor Knott and others with such sudden and overwhelming force that they found themselves in the ditch, covered with bruises and mud, before they could gather their scattered senses and find out what had hurt them. But at that very time when, if ever, he would have been excusable for neglecting to attend to the details of a complicated contest, in which he had to meet the then Administration and break "the machine" on the one hand, and checkmate the "reformers" on the other, old politicians were amazed when State conventions met, one after another, to find that Mr. Blame had left no point exposed. North, South, East and West, frequently from the most unexpected quarters, Blaine delegates were elected; and while his opponents in and out of the Republican party were declaring that he was losing ground, he was quietly piling up

votes.

In his management of the Republican cause in Maine the Senator has probably displayed his prudence and statesmanlike skill as on no previous occasion. The outrage of the Fusionists on law and decency was so unheard of and provoking, and the intensity of feeling among the people of Maine so great, that almost any acts of violence by which usurpation should be overthrown and the will of the people given its full effect, would have been justified. If Mr. Blaine had been the impetuous hot-headed leader that he has sometimes been supposed to be. Garcelon's bogus Legislature, and probably the Governor himself, would have been pitched out of the windows of the State House on the first day of their meeting. That this was not done was due to the forbearance of the Republican leaders, and especially of Mr. Blaine, and not to any lack of ability or of disposition to do it among the rank and file of their fellowers. There he sat for nine weeks in the midst of the whirlpool of excitement, giving himself almost no rest night or day. Istening to all sorts of plans, making no misstep, listening to all sorts of plans, making no misstep, and finally bringing about a peaceable solution of the whole controversy. The conspiracy has been overthrown, full effect has been given to the will of the people, the majesty of the law has been vindicated. the electoral vote of the State has been saved to the Republicans, and it has been accomplished without the firing of a shot or the striking of a blow. He will be a very daring man who will hereafter express a doubt of Senator Blaine's political prudence or executive skill.

While the Blaine stock has risen in Washington since the peaceable establishment of a legal government in Maine, and public men, who before told their preferences under their breath, now speak out boldly, "Grant stock" has been correspondingly depressed. As long as the result of the Maine controversy was doubtful, it was a popular thing to talk about what General Grant would do under similar circumstances, and the third-term men pre dicting that the usurpation would be successful, began to speak of Mr. Blaine as out of the Presidential race. Senators Conkling and Cameron, it was said, would carry the New-York and Pennsylvania delegations to Chicago solid for General Grant, and his nomination would become a necessity, if for no other reason than as a warning to the Democrats that the Maine performance must not be repeated, either at Washington or at any State capital. This kind of talk has entirely ceased in Washington during the past few days.

Senator Cameron is a man who keeps his own counsels, but I doubt if even he now expects to have anything like a united delegation from Pennsylvania for Grant. The Blaine movement has developed unexpected strength in the Keystone State recently, and it now looks doubtful that any attempt to instruct the delegation from that State will be made.

In New-York Secretary Sherman is certain to have considerable following, and his friends now declare that a majority of the delegates from that State will go to Chicago uninstructed, and that General Grant will not be their first choice, but Mr. Sherman will be their second. Senator Blaine is said also to be likely to have some delegates from New-

A majority of the Southern delegates are by pretty general consent among Republicans accorded to Secretary Sherman, although General Grant could secure many of them if his friends were to make the effort. The South was a very uncertain element in the last National Convention. Mr. Blaine had the support of a majority of the delegates from that section at Cincinnati, and they stood by him persistently, but it required incessant labor on the part of the Blaine managers to hold them. They will be even more anxious to be on the winning side in the Chicago Convention. Havng entirely lost control of the local Governments of the South, Republicans of that section look

of the South, Republicans of that section look solely to Washington for the gratification of their political ambitions, and they are almost certain to range themselves under the banner of the winning candidate.

Senator Blaine will have a large proportion of the delegates from the West and Northwest.

One cause of the subsidence of the Grant "boom" is undoubtedly a growing conviction in the minds of many Republicans, who would otherwise be glad to support him, that he would be in danger of losing one of the pivotal States. He might not be able to carry New-York against a popular candidate on whom the Democracy should be united. A study of the returns of the last election in New-York warn the Republican National managers that they can afford to take no risks in that State in the approaching campaign, and the question is asked almost every day whether the Republicans who refused to

cates of rival candidates. I have no doubt that the second choice of a majority of the Grant men is either Senator Blaineor Secretary Sherman, and it is rare to find a man who advocates the nomination of one of the last two who would not prefer the other to any third man. The rivalry is sharp, but it is not vindictive; so unless there is a change there will be less danger than usual that some dark horse may win the race at Chicago. Z. L. W.

GENERAL GRANT AND BLACK FRIDAY. EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION WITH

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOLD RING. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 25.—Governor Boutwell, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the "Black Friday " excitement, says that the following state ment gives the history of the relations of the Treas ury Department and of President Grant to the Black Friday transactions:

The merchants of New-York for some days had been sending piteous appeals to Washington, showing they were at the mercy of the gold gamblers gold at gamblers' rates to pay their duties. It was not until the Thursday morning preceding the noted Black Friday that Governor Boutwell concluded that it was his duty as Secretary of the Treasury, and the duty of the Administration, to use the power of the Government for the relief of the legitimate importing interests, and to thwart the purpose of this gambling ring. The fact that the Government was in danger of having its revenue impaired by the locking up of gold, and the consequent inability of importers to pay duties was itself a controlling reason which led to this de cision. Accordingly, in the course of Thursday afternoon, Mr. Boutwell, as Secretary of the Treas ary, requested Mr. Knox, Controller of the Car rency, to come to the Secretary's office after official hours. The same request was sent to three of the most accomplished banking and bookkeeping ex-

perts of the Treasury. It had been ascertained that the gold clique was able to conduct its operations only by means of certification of checks through the bank where the eaders of the clique kept their account. It was also known that during certain hours of the daysay from 11 to 2-these checks were certified when the makers of them really had no gold to their eredit, and that this certification was in violation of the National Banking Act. Governor Boutwell mmediately commissioned the three experts to proceed by the night train to New-York, directing them to go to the bank and remain there con stantly, requiring the cashier to inform them of the certification of every check and to show them the books, and instructing him, the moment that the credit of any depositor was exhausted, to refuse to certify his cheeks. This would be one very efficient

ublished in New-York.

RECENT SOCIAL EVENTS.

DINNER PARTIES BY JUSTICE SWAYNE AND MRS. SPEAGUE-LEAP-YEAR GERMAN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 25.-Justice Swayne gave a dinner Saturday, which was attended by the President. Sir Edward Thornton, M. Outrey, the French Minister, Justices Clifford, Miller, Strong and Harlan, of the Supreme Court, Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, Senators Morrill, Ednunds and Pendleton, Congressman Levi P. Morton, General Sherman and the Hon, George Ban-

Wednesday evening Mrs. Katharine Chase Sprague gave a small dinner party to the wife of Senator Conkling at her town residence on Connecticut-ave., owned by ex-Senator Sargent. There were present, beside Senator and Mrs. Conkling, five guests. The hostess were white camel's hair with diamonds. Mrs. Conkling wore black velvet, lace and pearls. The latter lady is here for a brief visit, and with the Senator is a guest at the Riggs

At the leap-year German, Friday evening, the guests were received by Attorney-General Devens and Mrs. Colonel Augenreid. The Attorney-General, assisted by Admiral Porter, distributed the favors, which were very handsome. The Admiral chaperoned six modest young men. No gentleman Eight dances preceded the German, which began at 10. Miss Waite, the daughter of the Chief-Justice, and Mrs. Busbee wore badges and gave bon-bons to the gentlemen. Some of the latter wore lace ruffles and carried enormous fans, which they frequently dropped for the ladies to up. The toilets of the ladies were very rich. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. and Miss Miles, the wife and daughter of Admiral Porter, Mrs. and Miss Key, and daughter of Admiral Porter, Mrs. and Miss Key, the Misses Evarts. Miss Schurz, the daughter of General Sherman. Admiral and Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Sands, Mr. Worden, Mrs. and Miss Zamacona, the Misses Patterson, Mrs. Ross Ray and daughter. Miss Redfern, Miss Baseli, who is visiting Miss Watte, Miss Bafnes, Mr. Black, chaperoned by his father, and Dr. Ruth, U. S. N. Toward the close of the evening the dominant sex reasserted desift, and the ladies gracefully yielded their protectorate.

The reception by Senator and Mrs. Morrill on Friday was given in honor of their guest, Mrs. Preston Powers, wife of the sculptor.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN LITERATURE. PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The House Committee to nvestigate the Pension Office has been organized, but has not yet begun work. Several Republican members of Congress have expressed the opinion within the last few days that the real work of this committee, so far as the Democrats are concerned will be to make Democratic campaign material. They believe that the backward condition of affairs in the Pension Office, to which the Commissioner of Pensions has been directing attention during the last three years, is to be made the means of exciting

they are chiefly interested. To this end the claim agents are contributing by circulating petitions by the thousand for signature by pensioners and applicants for pensions. The Senate Pension Committee is now considering the plan of reorganization of the Pension system set forth in the report of the Commissioner of Pen-

a prejudice in the minds of ex-soldiers against the

branch of the Republican administration in which

ions, and has had an extended interview with that official in regard to it. The claim agents will ask to be heard in opposition.

THE MAINE CONSPIRACY.

FUSION CONSPIRACIES EXPOSED. MILITIA FORCE OF 2,500 ORGANIZED FOR AN AT-TACK ON THE STATE HOUSE-FORCE ADVISED BY

GARCELON'S COUNSEL. Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.—Referring to the reports of the contemplated Fusionist attack upon the State House, it can be stated that the list of the company for this purpose enlisted in Augusta, and containing 160 names, has been obtained. Members of Smith's staff had enlisted men in Biddeford and at Lewiston. Decumentary and other evidence sustaining these statements will be brought before the Legislative Committee on the subject. The full number of the men raised for this purpose is about 2,500. The first orders that were issued by the Fusionist Governor were to call three companies of The reports of the movements were daly authenticated. Mr. A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, who had been the general adviser of Governor Garcelon, had ndvised Smith to stand by his position, as the following letter, written by Mr. Gould to Mr. Smith on the promuigation of the decision of the Court, will

show:

THOMASTON, Mc., Jan, 4, 1880.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I am too sick to go to you. The ormion is not worthy of respect. It is so partisan that all our people will denounce it. We might just as well have no Constitution if this opinion is sound. I advise you to pay no astention too it; it is not worthy of it. Let your action stand. The whole matter is now before the Legislature. This opinion will there be properly examined and answered. Protect all who hold your sammonses in their right to seats in the chambers of the House and Senate.

I am too sick to write more, having been awake all night in pain. Yours 7-19,

From all the evidence adduced the authorities took the precautionary measures that have been

took the precautionary measures that have been

Letters are constantly flowing in upon the Governor from Legislatures, various organizations and leading men in different parts of the country, send-ing congratulations and upholding the opinion or the Court. He received to-day letters from the Governors of Illinois and Minuesota.

PROTECTING STATE ARMS. THE ARSENAL AT BANGOE GUARDED BY LOYAL

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 25,-On Saturday, Lieutenant Lord, commanding the Jameson Guards, received a telegraphic order from Assistant Adjutant-General Frank E. Nye, of General Chamberlam's staff, to obtain seventy guns and equipments from the State Arsenal. The Fusion arscual-keeper refused to obey the order, and declared that he would recognize no authority but that of Joseph L. Smith as mize no authority but that of Joseph L. Smith as Governor, or his subordinates. This report was telegraphed to Augusta, and at 9:30 o'clock last lean of \$60,009,000, the proceeds to be devoted to the night Colonel White, commanding the 1st payment of all previous Cuban loans. The guarantee to be offered with or based upon the customs revenue of Reg-ment, received an order direct from Governor Davis to take immediate possession of the Arsenal and all property therein. A guard was at once posted, and this morning Colonel White had the doors opened and new locks put or. Lieutenant Lord and a guard of thirteen men of the Jameson Guards are now quartered in possession of the

Heary Ingalls, Fusion Representative, arrived Henry Ingalls, Fusion Representative, arrived here from Augusta on Saturday evening, with the Fusion statement and questions, which he laid before Chief-Justice Appleton this evening. The Chief-Justice will probably confer with the Court individually, by telegraph, as to entertaining the questions, or else assemble the full Court here to determine whether the document should be considered and answered. As the meits of the case were so directly involved in the two recent opinions of the Court, it is believed the present application will be very promptly disposed of.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPLE OF MAINE-COM-PLAINTS THAT UNNECESSARY EXPENSE IS IN-CURRED AND THE PUBLIC PEACE IS DISTURBED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Bosron, Jan. 25.—A special dispatch from Augusta to The Herald says: The Fasionist "Governor," Smith, to-night issued his long-looked-for proclamation to the people of the State, defining his views of the situation and his intentions as to the future. The document is as follows:

To the Cilizens of Maine:

My attention has been called to the repeated assembling of armed bedies of men and mittary companies at the capital of the State, causing unnecessations and disturbing the public peace. sary excitement and disturbing the public peace and I deem it due to my fellow-citizens to advis them of the fact that this display of force is with out any just cause, and serves to keep up the excite

ment and to divert attention from the revolutionary proceedings by which a party caucus undertook to organize a State Government.

I have already publicly declared, and now repeat that the political party and friends with whom I for the protection of public property and the Legislature against any resistance which had been threatened in excited public assemblies, was discharged almost immediately after the Legislature had assembled and organized. Since that time all of the forces—police and military—have been under the control of the Republican organization, without the presence of any force to oppose them; and without any just grounds for imposing upon the credulity of the people, the lawful Government of the State has been excluded from the State House through military usurpation.

The State House is at the present time filled with armed men; a Galling gun covers the entrance and the State is subjected to an expense of thousands of dollars daily for the purpose of maintaining this military show.

itary show.
It is proper that our people-should consider these matters, and whether or not they are willing to countenance and support such high-handed outrages upon their liberties. Are they ready and willing to yield their rights as free-men, and become slaves to the forces which are thus burdening them with taxation and undermining and destroying their free institutions? I have no fear but that the honest and intelligent

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Governor. MINOR NOTES.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.-Ferguson Haines, City Treasurer of Blddeford, has sent \$22,000, the amount of the city's State tax, to Mr. White, the Fusion-lat State Treasurer.

State Superintendent of Bulblings, and has discharged all Fusionists from his department.

The resolution adopted by the New-Hampshire Green-

oack State Committee heartily congratulates the Fusion ists " upon their brave and stendfast resolution in con fronting social insult, clerical slander, military terror ism and judicial usurpation with such noble courage and manly patriotism," and expresses "full confidence that they will resolutely refuse all fellowship with the illegal convention now holding stolen possession of the Fiate House under an armed pattisan guard."

DROWNED OFF A STEAMER.

Boston, Jan. 25 .- Benjamin Archibald, age forty-five years, an engineer of the steamer Iowa, of the warren Line, fell overboard this morning and was drowned. While the harbor police were grappling for his body they found the body of Lloyd, a sailor of the steamer Victoria, also of the Warren Line. Both men leave families in Liverpool.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 25.-J. H. Robinson, a

SCRANTON, Penn. Jan. 25.—Thomas Manly fell down an embankment in the principal street here last night and was killed. He was drunk.

and was killed. He was drunk.

SCHAEFER WINS IN A BILLIARD MATCH.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—In the championship billiard game between Schaefer and Sexton, which took place here resterday, the former won. Sexton made a run of 111.

ROUGH WEATHER NORTH.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25.—I he steamer Norman Monarch, Dunssombe, of Middlesborough, from New-Haven, Conn., via 8t. Johns, N. F., arrived here to high!. She was bound for Helles Cove, N. F., buscould not reach her destination on account of the heavy weather and ice

TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

ENGLAND TIRED OF THE AFGHAN WAR. MEASURES FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH TROOPS UNDER CONSIDERATION-THE PORTE TO BE GENTLY COERCED.

It is announced that a plan is under consideration for the withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan, leaving the people to select a Government of their own. Steps are being taken to strain the Porte to carry into full effect the Treaty of Berlin. The peculiar features in the late Serjeant Parry's legal career are referred to in the London letter appended.

SETTLING THE AFGHAN QUESTION. AN IMPORTANT SCHEME PUT FORWARD.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1880.

The Deily News's Cabul correspondent reports that Ayoob Khan has left Herat for Ghuznee.

The Times's Cabul disputch gives the substance of scheme, which the correspondent thinks will probably receive consideration at London and Calcutta. If the scheme is carried out the British troops willamediately withdraw to Jelalabad. A proclamation will be issued, stating that vengeance for the massacre of the British Embassy at Cabul being satisfied, the army withdraws to Jelalabad, leaving the Afghans to live under such sovereign as they

Until such sovereign be firmly established, the Queen foregoes the right under the Treaty of Gunda-mak, to place an envoy at Cabul-all communica-tions with the Cabul Government being in the meantime conducted by the Queen's special

REVIVING EASTERN TROUBLES. THE PORTE TO BE ADVISED TO YIELD. LONDON, Menday, Jan. 26, 1880.

The Daily Nece's St. Petersburg correspondent re sorts that intelligence has been received from a well-informed private source in Vienna to the effect agreed to make joint representations to the Perte for the speedy execution of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, respecting Montenegro, Greece, and the question of retornos. Germany and Italy, it is said, have promised their cooperation, and there is reason to believe Russia will act with the rest of Europe.

SUICIDE OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL. Paris, Monday, Jan. 26, 1 M. Fournier, a high functionary of the Waf

SPAIN BORROWING AGAIN. Madrid, Jan. 25, 1880.

The Liberal states that the Minister of Col-

SCARCITY FEARED IN RUSSIA. ST PETERSBURG, Jan 25, 1880.

The Goloz reports that the crops in 1879 were unsatisfactory, and that this fact is causing appre asions of discress in several Provinces. The newspa pers now discuss the probability of the necessity arising for the importation of American grain into Russia in the

LOUIS BLANC'S DEMANDS.

Pauls, Jan. 25, 1880. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, while he bill relating to public meetings was under discussion, M. Louis Blanc insisted that the right to meet and form societies should be absolutely unrestricted, as in England and the United States.

GENERAL GRANT SEEING HAVANA. HAVANA, Jan. 25 .- To-day being Sunday, General Grant and his party possed the day quietly at the Palace. This morning General Sheridan and wife, Mrs. General Grant and two young ladies attended mass at the Palace Chape). After breaklast the ladies drove out, visiting the churches. To obtain after dimer, the party will take a drive about town. General Grant and has party attended the Payret Theatre last micht. General words webb has eminarked for New-York on the steamship Saratoga. To morrow is the birthday of Mrs. Grant.

THE LATE SERJEANT PARRY.

SERJEANT PARRY MARKS HIS OWN WAY AT THE BAR AND BECOMES A FAMILIAR FIGURE IN LONDON-AN EXCELLENT ACTOR BUT NOT A

Loxpox, Jan. 12. - There were once two Irishmen who had a lawsuit. Said Tim to Pat: "Who's you lawyer?" "Mr. Moloney," said Pat; "who's yours?" "It's Mr. Magaire," responded Tim, "and he's a much finer lawyer than Mr. Moloney," That's true, maybe," rejoined Pat, " but Mr. Mo-

This applogue has nothing to do with Mr. Parnell and his mission, but Pat's enlogy on Mr. Moloney will serve extremely well for the late Serjeant Parry, who died on Saturday, and on whom some of this morning's papers bestow panegyries of an extraordinary kind. He was a highly prosperous and specessful advocate, says one of them, quite truly. But to go on from that t praise him as an orator, a lawyer with a natural difficult to fill-to say all this and much more in almost entirely to dealings in investment securit es. and even higher strains is not so much to deliver a the English Bar. For certain it is that if Serieant Parry must stand as the best type of the English barrister of to-day, the profession which has boasted of an Erskine, a Scarlett and a Brougham must be content to look to the past for its fame.

Of Mr. Serjeant Parry as a man I have not a harsh word to say. I don't doubt he deserves all that his friends urge; that he was courteous, honorable, kindly; that he did his duty by his clients to the ntmost of his ability, and that in a profession where patronage is very powerful, he made his way by force of character and by help of some rare qualities, and without much patronage, to a very high position indeed; at any rate to a very large practice. It is not as a barrister that I have any critieism to offer on him. And it is only because his career supplies a commentary on the present condition of the bar that I write about him at all. He was a familiar figure in London. In America I fear you scarce ever heard of him But the relations between the English and American bars are close, and some of your men must have known Serjeant Parry, or have seen him in court, and listened with polite incredulity to the assurances of their iriends that the ponderous old gentleman who was laying down bad law to the jary and being pulled up by the Judge, was really a leader in Westminster Hall. In a certain class of cases Serjeant Parry was a

most skilful advocate. He was employed very largely in actions for breach of promise of marriage, in actions for compensation arising out of railway accidents; in any action where the feelings of the jury had to be appealed to - or perhaps their prejudices. had at one time an extensive criminal practice, but of late years he was less frequently seen at the Old Bailey. More lucrative and more honorable employment in the civil courts filled his time and his pocket. I have heard his income estimated at \$50,000 a year. Some say it was much more than that, but there is no doubt that his services were in great request in cases where no great knowledge of law was required. He did not pretend to be learned in the law. His arguments on law questions before a full bench were never He knew what was to be known strong. by assidnous practice, or as I once heard it phrased, what he could not help knowing.

But if not a great lawyer, Serjeant Parry was an excellent actor. He understood deportment. He went to the verge of professional morality in identi-

fying himself with his client. He appealed to a jury with an air of ingenuous conviction that was all bu irresistible. The expression of his face was half the pattle. Who could withhold his confidence from a man whose features betokened at once a conscientious assurance of the justice of his case and a disinterested compassion for the folly of his opponent in coming before a jury of such unusual intelligence with hardly a legal leg to stand on, and with no support at all from the eternal principles of justice? His appearance was all in his favor. Of good stature, portly, sedate in manner, he presented to the jury a beautiful combination of the father of a large family and an eminent bank director. He was pathetic and commercial by turns. When he wanted the sympathics of the British cheesemonger in behalf of an injured wife, he knew what chords would vibrate to his touch. When he came to the question of damages, he showed himself not less perfectly acquainted with the principles on which the average juryman habitually conducts his money calculations. No-body was his superior in this sort of work. Nobody knew better than he knew the inside of a jury-box, or the inside of what the juryman calls his mind. Middle class psychology had no mysteries he had not fathomed. If he did not know something personally of each one of the twelve men he set himself to convince or cajele, he worked on a set of general principles, the result of vast experience, and he was soldom at fault. Tact he had in a large measure; the tact which consisted in not pressing a point where he saw the judge or jury were against him; in not bullying witnesses; in not wrangling with the bench or with his "friend" on the other side; above all, in not running conster to any sympathi s or antipathies of the jury, and to never risking a verdict for the sake of display. The first time you saw him you thought you had at last found a lawyer who really had equally at heart the interests of his client and the interests of justice. By the time you had seen him go through the same performance in half a dozen cases, good and bad, you had to relinquish this pleasing delusion, for in every case he identified himself in just the same way with the merits or demerits of the side he represented. One does not presume to blame him for this. He was paid for it and was earning his fee, as his brethren earn theirs.

There was not a touch of genius in the man. He had no elequence. His mind ran on a level with the minds of those to whom he appealed. He took the jury into his confidence, and for very different reasons it might be said of him as was said of a man immensely his superior, that while he was arguing a cause there were thirteen men in the jury-box. But, though he was not eloquent, he had a continuous fluency of speech which produced an effect. If his vocabulary was not copious, what there was of it was always at his command, and though he could extremely dull, he was generally smooth. Now, in this country a man who does not break down in the middle of every second sentence may acquire a considerable reputation as a forensic speaker.

Off his own beat he showed little ability and no power. He was as capable of throwing away a good case as of winning a bad one. Speaking with the diffidence which belongs to a layman, I must still say that I have seen him conduct more than one trial in a style which would ruin any American lawyer. He was counsel for Mr. Whistler in the action against Mr. Ruskin, and he committed nearly every fault-except of manner, in which, as usual, he was admirable-which it was open to him to commit. The subject matter was so unfamiliar to him that he had to fall back on his stalest tricks, and he held up an artist of genius to the jury as an object of compassion because he was an artist, and because Mr. Ruskin had said hard things of his pictures. He did worse than that. He organized an exhibition of Mr. Whistler's works to which the jary paid a visit as experts; there not being a man on the jury who knew a signboard from a Titian. If he had simply declined to produce a picture and said, "Gentlemen, for the purposes of this case I admit Mr. Whistler to be the worst artist in the world, but I ask for a verdict because Mr. Ruskin, instead of criticising Mr. Whistler's paintings, has libelled Mr. Whistler," he would have got a verdiet.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE K. SISTARE.

George King Sistare died early yesterday PROFOUND LAWYER-HIS BLUNDER IN THE morning at his home, No. 104 West Forty-third-st., after was chronte pneumonia, but it is believed that he never fully recovered from the injuries received in the Summer of 1878, when he was thrown from his wagon while driving in the Boulevard. He was dragged by the driving in the Boulevard. He was dragged by the horses for a considerable distance, and although no bones were broken, the injury, together with the shock given him, was serious. He has been conflued to his room for four weeks. Although he has not been in the lower part of the city for nearly six months, he has occasionally walked out in the neighborhood of his home. At the ast election he registered, but he was unable to go the

polis to vote on the day of election.

Mr. Sistare was born at New-London, Conn., July 12, 1809. He came to this city when only fourteen years old and from that time he had been in Wall Street, almost without interruption, until be retired from business about two years ago. He began business as a clerk in the office of Chuob & Co., bankers, who then occupied an office at Wall and William-sts., opposite the present ate of the Bank of New-York. His business was confined almost on thely to dealings in investment scenrit es, and to placing State and municipal loans, especially in later years those of New York and Brooklyn. Thomas Carpenter was at one those a partner with him, and about thirty years are William Burroughs was associated with him, but his partnerships were orief, and for more than a quarter of a century he was alone. When he retired he let his business to his two sons, W. H. M. Sistare and George K. Sistare, ir., who had been trained in his office. At the time of the exposure of the Tweed francs Mr. Sistare, with Moses Taylor and others, was selected to examine the city's securities. He never held, however, any prominent positival office, but devoted himself to the conduct of his private affairs. He had many friends, and was largely interested in many charitable associations. He was married about 1835 to Mrs. Vreeland, by whom he had four children, two soms and two daughters. In 1861, iffeen years affer the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Douglass Hamilton, who survives him. Of the two daughters by the first marriage, one is the wife of J. H. Sanford, of this city, and the other is Mrs. Fisher, of Boaten. Two sisters, one the widow of Thomas Say, of Philadelpais, one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the other the wife of William A. Kobbe, of this city, also survive him.

Mr. Sistare was a member of Trinity Church, and the

survive him. faneral services will be held at that church on morelus. The burial will be in Greenwood.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 24 .- W. C. Winne, a prominent citizen, and the oldest dry-goods dealer in this place, died this affernoon, in his sixty-fourth year.

A FRENCH SENATOR DEAD. Paris, Jan. 25 .- M. de Peyramort, a Senator rom Haute Vienne, is dead. He was an Orleanist.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. A BURGLAR FATALLY SHOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—A burgiar, named tenry Stevenson, while in the act of robbing a store this morning was statily short by a policeman.

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25.—Ansel Fenton, a painter of Monson, was killed by an engine on the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Palmer, to-day.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
SCRANTON. Penn., Jan. 25.—Robert Johnson, while returning home from a bail in company with several youths yesterday morning, was fatally shot by an unknown party.

A LIVELY FAMILY QUARREL.

party. A LIVELY FAMILY QUARREL.

HARODSBURG, Kv., Jan. 25.—At Bovon, Mercer County. yesterday. Mrs. Gabbard quarrefled with Mrs. McCabe and tried to shoot her. Their husbands took up the fight and wounded each other.

Moral and wounded each other.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

POUGHEKEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—In a fraces last might at Staatsburgh, between John Crawford, Calvin Moe and John Createv, the last named was stabled and probably mortally wounded by Crawford.

THE BARK H. A. PAULL LOST.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 25.—Official information has been received here of the total wrecking, on November 2, at the Island of Tristan d'Acquina, of the bark H. A. Paul, Captain Strange, of Taunton, Mass. The crew were taken to Cape Town.

Cape Town. A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 25.—In a prize fight in the woods near Dundes yesterday between "Professor" Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dick Murray, of New York, for \$100, twenty-nine rounds were fought and Clark was declared the winner. Murray was roughly handled.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. GOING OVER WITH THE ENGINE

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED ROAD. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER ON THE METRO-

CONDITION OF THE INJURED MEN. The men who were injured by the accident on the Metropolitan Elevated Road on Saturday morning are improving. Williams, the conductor, is most seriously hurt. The engineer has described his feelings as the engine fell into the street to a TRIBUNE reporter.

POLITAN LINE-A TALK WITH THE ENGINEER-

FEELINGS OF THE MEN AT THE TIME. The escape of the men on the locomotive engine of the train which ran off the Elevated Railroad near One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-st., in Eighthave., shortly before I o'clock Saturday morning, and plunged to the street below, was the theme of much discussion, particularly among railroad men, yesterday. One man was heard to say that he would give \$100 if he could have the experience of such an accident and escape uninjured. The fact that the engine was almost as little bermed as the men was remarked. The glass water-guage, which is an inch and a half in diameter and about three feet high, but not thicker than window-glass, was found unbroken after the accident. An engineer from one of the trains which were laid up at the northern terminus, who hurried to the scene as soon as the sound of the crash was heard, secured the tube as a memento. Other employes carried away

pieces of the engine. One of the men who first arrived at the spot stated that when be got there the engineer, having left the cab himself, was walking around the engine in utter bewilderment, and it was some time before he could be stopped. The fireman managed to scramble down into the adjoining vacant lot and set out toward the hill to the westward before his injuries were known. The place of the disaster showed, yesterday, no signs of what had occurred, save in the broken bydrant in the street, from the top of which a piece was gone. Even minute fragments of broken iron had been picked up and tossed down the bank into the adjoining vacant lot, and as far as possible all traces were obliterated.

The best sustained and most commonly accepted heory of the accident is that the small wheel on the right-hand side of the the forward truck of the engine struck the frog with such force that the truck was forced back under the boiler, thus raising the driving wheels so that they passed over the guard rail, and the engine was then off the track. None of the iron superstructure was injured, apparently because from its velocity the engine, after the car became detached, rolled and slid over the timbers until the edge was reached, when it toppled over, breaking only the woodwork of the outside footpath. Had the speed been dibinished the iron superstructure would have receive ! a more violent

The responsibility for the accident is not fully determined, as the officers of the company declare that the conductor received his orders to cross at One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-at, while the cu-gineer is positive that the conjuctor told bim that the crossing would be at One-hundred-andthirty-fifth-st. The switchman likewise declares that the switch lights were burning, and that he swung nis lantern, although the occupants of the engine aver that no lights were to be seen. Roadmaster Richards says that the lights were burning at the switch when he got up there, but they might have been lighted after the accident. The investigation by the officers of the road will be continued to-day. It was learned upon good authority vesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter that an officer of the company had cautioned the men upon the train against talking about the accident. The condition of the men injured was improved

vesterday. Two, the conductor, Edward Williams, and the fireman, John Henry Constantine, who were in the engine when it took its leap, were still at the hospital in Ninety-ninth-st. last evening. The former is the more severely The compound fracture of the right hurt. leg which he suffered is a peculiarly bad hurt, the opening of the wound being more than ten inches in diameter. The scalds he received upon the same limb aggravate his suffering and increase the difficulty of caring for the fracture. The worsh danger to be feared in his case is from gangaene setting in or a failure of the broken benes to unite. when amputation would become necessary. The main artery of the leg is taken up so that there is Williams's symptoms were very favorable, as his temperature was lower than in the morning, although he was pronounced by the physician in upon passenger trains. His work at night has been to act as conductor on the "emigrant" train in which the employés took passage for home after the arrival of the last train at the northern terminus at One-hundred-and-afty-fith-st., and to superintend the carrying of ashes from the places where they accumulate to Rector-st., where they are emptied, and to run the trains carrying coal and empty cars to the points where they were needed. His home is at No. 423 East Twenty-second-st.

The other injured man at the hospital, Constantine, is an unmarried man, age twenty-four, fiving at No. 15 Greenwich-ave. His injuries, chiefly from scalts, are not serious, and he will probably be able to go home to-day, and resume work in a week's time. Neither of the men inhaled any steam or received any internal injuries.

scalds, are not serious, and he will probably he acted to go home to-day, and resume work in a week's time. Neither of the men inhaled any steam or received any internal injuries.

The engineer, Richard Kirkwood, the third of the three men who were on the engine, was at his home, No. 229 West Thirtiethst., yesterday. He hopes to go back to work soon. He reiterated yesterday his statement that he distinctly and clearly heard Conductor Williams tell him that he was to cross over from the up to the down track at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st., where the crossing had been made when he ran the "emigrant" before.

"Had you shut off the steam when the accident occurred?" he was asked.

"Yes." he said, "I shut that off just as we were passing the station at One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st. Williams said to me, 'You needn't care how soon you get down,' and I heard the two words you needn't,' and thought he was going to say I needn't hurry, so I shut off the steam. I ddn't see the signal lights at the switch, nor the lantern of the switchman as we passed him. The first I knew I felt that we were on the switch. I ddn't have time to put on the brake or reverse the engine before I was thrown down. I bad no dea that we were to cross over at that point or I would have slowed up. I am too old a railroader to attempt to take a switch at the speed we were going. But some of the statements of the speed are greater than the engines are capable of. Hardly any of those in use can make their time as it is see down in the schedule. I think the best any of them can make is twenty-live miles an hour.

"I have been in the railroad business ever since I

an hour.
"I have been in the railroad business ever since I "I have been in the railroad business ever since I was old enough to work at all. I was on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley Roads before I came here April 29 last year. This is the narrowest escape I ever had. That half-minute of suspense between the time she struck the guard-rail and when she landed in the street was awful. The uncertainty was in which way she would strike. It is usually the case that the men get the worst of it, and if the engine doesn't fall upon them and crush them they are scalded to death by the steam. I hope I won't get in such a place again."

The occupants of the car when it ran over the ties and broke loose from the engine were not so seriously hurt that they will be unable to resume their work to-day. Dr. Shine, for the company, visited the injured men yesterday.

PARNELL AT BUFFALO.

BOYFALO, N. Y., Jan. 25 .- Charles Stewart land not to trust foreign promises. Unite, he said, and you will conquer. Mr. Paruell spoke for over an hour, [For other action in behalf of Ireland see eighth page.]

BOWDOIN TO ENTER THE BOATING LISTS.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Ja. 25 .- The students of Bowdoin College have elected Mr. Pettengili, of the class of '81, as captain of the college boat erew. They also voted to send a crew to compete with the other college crews this coming Sammuer.